A WINE AWARE PUBLIC .- Now concine in because racely accessed. It takes a derivate positive emergence of the control of the first to make it a new first law for the first to greatly be taken to greatly be taken formers. The problet consequently, approximately to such the taken formers. The problet consequently, approximately to such a series as formers. The problet consequently, approximately to such a series as formers. The problet consequently approximately to manufacture. Of course every received a security and the bid to the first law for the first law formers. The first law formers are problet to the first law formers are problet.

COOL HATS INSTRUCCION. HEADS.

Breite Frienes, Breite Commerce, Berte Felts, Dace Status, Soft Hatt. &c. &c. & Grant's He Store St. M. Brustery PRINCE HATE-LIVES described explicit to depend of the second of the second of the second of the second of the first of the second of the first of the second of the first of the second of the second

FRENCH SOFI HATS.

A large secretaries you exceed by E. J. Parasteria, Agend for the manufactures, J. Compan of Air. Bo. 156 William of corner of ann.

FIREW HATE,

From Engined, Switzerland, Pury, Comma. Local Indies and South
Asserted enterprising one of the force assertments every offered to

Later's Co. ".

Sor public, for min at

Nos. 5, 6 and 5 Acros House, School way.

GLASS SHADES! Of all done, for covering Clocks, Flowers, Lo., toursainly on band and made to order.

Dept. De. 186 William, corner of Ann-4.

GREAT SALE of SCHMER CLOTHING Country and, who have not being were only.

F. Y 8.-Ballot Excerness 40 Brostway. The hear of bulk's Engerican in the Union Role manufacturers of the constraint Ingenies Francis Take Enterts. Ballon Excrision, No. 60 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S BALAMASUES BAFES, POWDER and BURGLER PROOF LOCK. Dept No 40 Morrey ot , New York.

PRICESON'S CALORIC ENGINE For defining all light machinery, printing prosess dominate mills, benefing machines, and her all prompting perpense, may be had at the Agrany.

But Ma Dennier of Hadner, THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE CO.

base removed temperarily from Bo. 425 to No. 500 BROADWAY. where they will continue to sell their relebrated. Boundaries Family Sewing Mariters.

Their removal is only temporary, and in a very short time they will again occupy enlarged and be-entited premiers at No. 490.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. NEW HYTERS

PRICES GREATLY EXCECES. Best Ca's Passer, Manistra, the price of which is only \$60. Le fight and siegantly decorated Machine, expands of performing in the best style all the sewing of a private family.

Singer's Syramora Machiners for manufacturing purposes

Much has recently been published to regard to various attaches made by Sewing Machines. Structure Macritain make the best wittin ever invented, and do it in the best are well known to be without any automated rival to the me the ever invested, and do it in the best style.

I. M. Benone & Co., No. Sta Broadway.

SEWING MACHINER AT \$5, \$6, AND \$10.

DOUBLE TREES MACHINE AT \$15.

HOME SEWING MACHINE AT \$25.

BRUTTLE SEWING MACHINE AT \$25.

LICEN SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 411 Breadway, N.

Local and Traveling Agents wanted throughout the w

FINELE & LYON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. No. 503 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. "We prefer them for family use "-[N. V. Tribune" They are the favorite for family use "-[N. V. Tribune" They are the favorite for families. -[N. V. Times. Office. Sc. 565 Broadway, N. V.

CAUTION. All persons are hereby forbidden, under the penalties of the law, against purchasing Sawiso Marinians of Whitney & Lyon or their agents, as their liveness from me is this day revised. Saw York, April 25, 1859.

THE WILLOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE a Street of the Court of the Court of the Court of the Court of the Street of Stre

HOMES FOR ALL.-The AMERICAN EMIGRANT A10 AND HOMESTRAD CONTANT (Incorporated by the State of Rew-York), Office No 146 Eroadway, New-York, will sell at reasonable prices and on easy terms, in quantumes as desured: Somestead Farms, Wild Lands well timbered, and containing Minerals, Cannel Coal. &c., in Pennsylvania, Formessee, Vir.

ICE CREAM FOR THE MILLION.

Are now supplying a want long felt by the c who little later and shapt each by the community, viz., the ability of having

Bross-Maur Lee Gream

who little later and shapt each, yet of a quality for lightness and anoschness not surp send by the less confectioners.

Shapt Sold Charter 7 to Charter 7 to Charter 4 to 2 Quarte 7 to Charter 4 to 2 Quarte 10 or the bad retail of House Furnishing and Hardware stores generally, and at wholessie 7 To Charter 10 or 10 o

FOURTH OF JULY .- Ladies for the country Cishing their supply of Garrier Boots and Shors for t enters and families, can find an use actions at less good art and moderate prices, at Millian & Co.'s, No. 30 Canal st.

TRAVELERS!!

DRIVE DIRECT
to the BOSTTHRONIAN HOUSE,
Broadwey, corner of Houston et.
It is conducted on the European plan.

BARRY's TRICOPHEROUS
Lettle Best and Chespest Article for Dreeding,
Bestofflying Cleaning, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Mair.
Ledies, try it. For sale by Druggies and Perfumers. ICE-PITCHERS-ICE-PITCHERS.

Water Coolers.

A good supply of the above constantly on hand, very beautiful, and at fair prices, by

Water Coolers.

Water Coolers.

Water Coolers.

WINDOW SHADES.

FERGERON BEATHERS, No. 301 Broadway. Housekeepers and descrive will find the largest. best and clearpest assectioned in New York as above. Also, Grit Corniers, Tarsels, Dameske, Reps, and all kinds of Correin Materials and Trimmings, whose-sale and retail, at reduced prices.

Ferguson Brothers. PERCEION BROTHERS.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE.

from

Dg Veroge & Co. Epernay, France.

This is a perfectly pure and delicate Wine from the Vineyard of Memia. Dr Veroge & Co. whose cotate has in the center of the far found Champagne District of France. It has hitherto been a confined to the less takes of England and the Continent, and has only wey recently been introduced into this countre, where its rare quality combined with the underste price at which it is offered, is already achieving a success and popularity imprecedented in the annals of the wine trade.

I hold in this city by H. A. Kerr, No. 746 Broadway; J. S. Plorce No. 655 Broadway; Gerwin & Co., nother of Broadway and Eulest, Howard & Co., No. 605 Broadway; Macy & Co., No. 319 6th av. and by all the leading dealors throughout the country.

E. V. Hauduwout, Sale Inscription.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer. Corner of Broadway and Broome et.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES, Perpass all in ethics a LIAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES, Braids, Fronts, Half Wigs, etc., is now complete. His spondid Dye is applied by experienced artists to the satisfaction of every one. Manufactured and sold at No. 6 Aster House. Copy the address.

Dr. Goodalk, who has instituted the most reliable treatment for this disease—who uniformly relieves, and radically cures it may be consulted as herecolors at No. 6 Bond et., New York. This disease, and all its consequences and derangements, he has mode a specialty for several years, and he invites the most for inidable and chronic cases. Hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

SODA WATER AND ROOT BEER DEALERS, RE Honorf-You can be independent at last. Only procure one of the Van ALLES PATENT FOUNTAINS, and you can have these cooling of that, in any quantities the heated term may demand. The American Trades Company, No. 27 and 24 Frankfort st., have them for sale.

THE OTIS PATENT LIGHTNING-RODS, Are the origoner that are converted to the contract with the glass, and are rate on the street varieties, with the building, nor contact with the glass, and arrastract recover the varieties of the classification of the present less obstruction than any other to the electric current, and as not to runt themselves loose, and the classification of the c

RUPTURE CURED-By MARSH & Co.'s RADICAL CURB TRUSS. Also, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for variouse reins, Surrouters and Shoulder Bracks. Instruments for deformities under to order. No. 2 Vescy st., Astor House, N. Y. Ledies' private rooms and female attendant.

CURTIS'S CURE FOR BALDNESS.—This remedy whale, contains no off, lead or sulphin: It has been tested in sten. Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. Curris, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. Curris, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guton, 127 Bovery, A. I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewin, 527 Greenbett, John Jones, 722 Houstons, New York. Mrs. Hay. P. Milne and Raynolds & Co., Brooklyn. F. Sellew, Jorsey Y. W. T. Marcer, Newark.

Banks & Park.

Mon. 18 and 16 Fath-row, General Agents, and all Droggists.

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Protographic Materials at withouts E. Astroner.

BALDWIS & CLUTHING ENTABLISHMENT,

THE LABORIT IN THE CITY.

Bull: by Wat. B. Anter, our, expressly for the budgers,

Nos. 70 and 72 Scorery.

SCHRER CLOTEIES.

of every vertexy, e.g. and price.

Persons purchases articles in this line will be well paid by the seasoning time of this extension which.

California Department and extended.

50.

25,

No. 6 and 40 Values

Complete Cassimere SCITS to Match. \$6 to \$16

GREAT THINGS OF THE DAY.

And if Rome but her Court sud Herris tim They, if Lyangua was great as a way much deviace, One Tourist is greater, and better, and waser, by giving to several to the fullions attend, Prom you herral Parkering, or cymbers fromto.

New York Millie Montes Deswiss Desire Select.
Lace Ties, Hair Stocks, &c., at New St and 35 William et., one foot north of Masoen-lake.

Goo. M. Tracty, April.

Go. U. N. T. E. R. F. E. I. T. Barr North.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BARK NOTE

By Photo-Lithographic Fac-Runiles, in Ministore, of every Genulus State of every Solvent back in the

United States and Canada.

AN INVALLENCE DETROYOR OF ALTERED, SPERIOUS AND COURTERED MOREY.

With a pac-electron the granter before you, how can you take the nate!

No written or printed description of Bank Notes, no matter new carefully compiled, can ever be made as infallible and per-

there of paper currency as provided in core than beyond, it has be-the object of all parties interested to secure their bypour, it has be-the object of all parties interested to secure their issues against it ishibity of anterious of titles, and the raising or substitution is, her denominations of vacue, but, so fer, that desirable objec-tive there are no plained, for upon the 144 fee similer of geo-tie Bara Dottes contained in the very first number of this Etc.; cloperia, there are 74 silvered, raised, and spirious notes now introduction.

FIRST NUMBER WILL BE FOR BALE BY ALL NEWSDEMLERS, SHITURDAY MORNING, JULY, Z

IN RETURBLY MORNING, JULY, Z. W.S. COURLAND & Co.,
No. 9 Nassaulet New York, Publishers.
DEXTRE & Co., and Rose & Tourry, General Agents for the

POSTAGE STAMPS (three and ten cents) for SALE

New York Daily Tribane.

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be anthenticated by the name and address of the writer-most necessarily for publica-tion, but as governey for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for The TRIBURE Office should in all cases be
addressed to Horace Greater & Co.

To Business Men.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, and all who

save Wares, inventions, Lands or anything else to sell, must ad-

service if they expect to find purchasers and we believe there is no other Advertising medium to good as The Weekly Tarsuse.

It has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in the world, circulating largely among Farmers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, &c. Price \$1 per line cach insertion.

Advertisements for this week's issue senst be handed in to-day.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE has also a very large

Buberibers desiring a change of direction will please mention their old Post-Office address, as well as the one to which they wish their paper west. Changes from Chots should be written for by the Postmaster or Agent from whose Chub the paper is taken, stating when the re-mutance was sent. By doing so delay may frequently be avoided.

THE DAILY TRIECSE is sent to subscribers, by mail,

THE SEMI-WEERLY TRIBUSE is published on Tues-

day and Friday of each work, and sent to mail subscribers at \$3 per amount, Two copies for \$5; Five copies for \$11 25.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUSE is sent to subscribers, by mail, at \$2 per amount. Three copies for \$5; Five copies for \$85; Ten copies for \$12; Twenty copies, when sent to one address, \$20. Subscriptions, in all cases, payable in advance.

To Inventors.

tailed accounts of their inventions or discoveries, and, if suffi-ciently important, will notice them for the benefit of our readers.

B. I. Tillley is our agent in Newsony, R. I., to the sale of

The doctrine enunciated in the Cass-Hofer let-

Ninety-five Clerks were discharged from the

New-York Custom-House yesterday. Their united

salaries make over \$100,000 a year. In another

column we give the names and places, to which we

The State Democratic Convention of Maine yes

terday cominated the Hon Menassch H Smith, the

Administration candidate, over Mr E. K. Smart,

the Douglas candidate. The resolutions adopted,

however, favor the Popular Sovereignty doctrines of the Little Giant, protest against the passage of

a Stave Code for the Territories and against the

reopening of the Slave-Trade, and indorse the Ad-

ministration qualifiedly. The delegation chosen to

the Charleston Convention is said to be half Admin-

Monsieur Blondin yesterday performed the dar-

ing feat of walking across Niagara River, a short

distance below the cataract, on a tight rope.

During the trip, he indulged in various hair-rising

antics, and when at the middle dropped a line 150

feet to the steamer Maid of the Mist, drew up a

bottle of wine, drank from it, tossed the bottle into

the river, and went on his way rejoicing. Twelve

thousand people were there with the fond anticipa-

tion of seeing him tumble into the river, but were

disappointed. From the case with which

M. Blondin went through his little exer-

cise, one might suppose that two-inch ropes

would soon become the favorite means of transit.

and that holders of Suspension Bridge stock would

be glad to sell at fifty per cent discount

Some slow folks may call this a foolbardy feat.

No doubt, there will be fools enough to imitate,

and even to break their precious necks in en-

istration and half Anti-Administration.

refer those interested in mortuary statistics.

ter has been repudiated in Missouri by a Demo-

eratic County Convention.

We shall be pleased to receive from inventors de-

circulation in the country. Advertisements inserted at a

Since the application of the art of engraving to the Con-

The period and the formulation were removeded, by the prove and the stocks here was been found. By the prove and the stocks here was been found. And wood all the flory our Transpy is bound. To her with his "Fara zers" and "Department" around. If the poisson was mightly to build and for reg. If the private was great as a ways and deviced.

If the private was great as a ways and oddings.
Our Transpy is greater, such alterny, and wheet,

Complete Brown BOTTL
Complete Witte Dock BOTTL
Complete Witte Dock BOTTL
Complete Witter BOTTL
Complete Black Court BOTTL
At Evalua, No. 16 and 6 and 60 Fullon 6.

LINES DUSTRES at EVASS'.

LANKS PARTS ST EVANS.

BLACK ALPACA COATS.

BILK BUS UMERRILLAS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PROBLEM.

exciter part of this paper, gives an elaborate as

count of the man, the accessories, and the per-

formance.

There was no part of the Federal Constitution which cost the framers of it so much later, and as to which so many various propositions were coneldered and discussed—new adopted and then rejusted-sa the provisions on the subject of the selection of a President.

The first proposition adapted by the Convention was, that he should be chosen by the National Legislature. But very serious objections were speedily started to this arrangement. It was exidand experience, even under a different system, bas abundantly proved the weight of the objectionthat under this system there would be a constant intrigue kept up for the appointment. The Legie lature and the candidates would bargain and play from a Select Committee, the substance of which into one another's hands. Votes would be given by members of the Legislature under promises or expectations of recompense, either to the members themseives or their friends. Another objection was, that this method would put the Executive in too dependent a position, and would incapar tate the President from being, what he ought to be, a may be safely abolished, provided that fomites of mediator between the intrigues and sinister views of the representatives and the general interests and liberties of the people. There were some of the members, however, who did not see the force of this latter objection. They considered it desurable to make the Executive dependent on the Legislature, since it was the will of that body which was to be executed. A few members, but among them some of the

ablest, proposed to give the election of the President directly to the people. But the idea of the election by the people of anything but members of the Legislature had, as yet, made little progress, Only in two States, Massachusetts and New-York, had the newly framed State Constitutions given the choice of Governor to the people. Governors were chosen, indeed, in the same way in Connecticut and Rhoce Island, but that was under the old charters of Charles II. It was objected that the people would become mere tools in the hands of a few ac tive and designing men; that they would generally vote for some man in their own State; that the largest States would have the best chance for the appointment; and that the most p-pulous States, by combining, would be able to decide the choice-an objection, by the way, which, if valid, might be urged against the operation of the existing method. The election directly by the people found very few supporters. The election by the Legislature, notwithstanding the precedent in its favor in the method of choosing their Governors, adopted by most of the States, was also abandoned. It was suggested to give the choice of the President to the Governors of the States; also, to a small committee, to be chosen by lot from the National Legislature expressly for that purpose. But the method finally adopted was a choice by electors specially appointed for that purpose. It was a long time, however, before the Convention could agree upon the method of selecting the electors. It was proposed to have them appointed by the State Executives, to have them selected by the State Legislatures, to have them chosen by the people. The particular method of choosing the electors was finally left to be decided by each State for itself. The plan of voting for two candidates, one for the Presidency and the other for the Vice-Presidency, without designating the office intended for either, though made a part of the Constitution, was found to work so badly as to necessitate a speedy amendment. The idea also of any actual power of choice to be exercised by the electors proved to be fallacious, as it was speedily found that those who chose the electors would vote

for nobody who would not expressly pledge himself to vote for certain candidates. Practically, too, the National Legislature, or the members of it, regained under the Congressional caucus system a great part of that influence over the selection of President, which the Convention directly, at least assumed to themselves the selection of candidates. That system has, indeed, been broken up; but the selection of Presidential candidates by National Conventions so called, while it is liable to all the objections which exist against Congressional interference, is exposed to other very serious ones growing out of the constitution of those Conventions, and the character of many of

those who find seats in them. In fact, the method of choosing a President, so as to secure competent ability and honesty, and to avoid bargain, intrigue, and corruption. is quite as much a problem for us us it was for the framers of the Constitution. Experience has indeed developed one most serious evil, which they do not appear to have foreseen, namely, that the question of the Presidential successorship constantly overrides all others, and that Members of Congress and persons generally filling public stations, instead of having their thoughts and energies directed to the present interests and immediate wants of the country, are very largely-almost exclusively-eagrossed in the business of forwarding the interests of this or that Presidential candidate.

QUARANTINE.

When the Sepoys of Staten Island burnt down the Hospitals in that charming rural retrest, they probably burnt up more than either they or the public suspected. The actual removal of that Lagaretto has raised the question whether there really be any necessity of any Lazaretto whatever, or, at least, of any such expensive establishment as that which has been, for so many years, a burden to the commerce, and so fruitful a source of anxiety to the people of this city. The subject, now that it is fairly open to discussion, is I kely to receive the thorough sifting that its importance demands; and when that is given it it is not likely that a new Quarantine will ever be established upon the same basis as the old one, or one in the management of which there will rest so much power, or out of which can grow so many abuses. That such an institution should from this time henceforth cease to be a political engine, we presume all are agreed; at any rate, few will venture to avow any other opinion. That it should no longer be a restriction upon commerce, the merchants are persuaded, though, perhaps, the public at large may not be willing to go all lengths with them on this point But the point which needs to be more care fully considered that it has ever yet been here, and on which light is much needed, is precisely how a Quarantine is required to protect the community from the introduction of infectious diseases Considered as an institution intended to answer this purpose, the New-York Quarantine bas cer-

tainly been a failure, though not necessarily so

That is a matter depending chiefly upon the laws

when their exceeds a intraded. The more inportest question is—tow is infection to be prevent od! Connectionably our Quarantice regulations with regard to this subject are for beinful the sciestife knowledge of the day. The laws of infection are by no means wettled, but elemintry has tacrid to in some measure, low it may be prerected. But while we have trusted to the clums; regulations of non-interroprise, attempted in letion. pretended fundigation with meless substances, and all intrusted to the hands of dishonest or ignerent efficials, the chemical protentites have been overlooked. It is here that a reform must elemente. We need ecience rather than legislation, and knowledge more than legislative appropriations.

The National Quarantine and Senitary Convention, at its late session in this city, opened this subject by a discussion upon contagnon, and the Chamher of Commerce have followed it up by a report was given in our columns yesterday morning. If the subject is considered with reference solely to the health of the community, and not merely as one affecting the interests of Commerce, good most come from its discussion. The Convention came to the conclusion that the Quaraptine of persons every description be carefully restricted; and the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce agree with this doctrine. But this leaves the question of what are femiles still untouched while it is acknowledged that they may be traceferred from place to place through persons alone. Here, we take it, chemistry must be called to our sid to destroy the virus of infection before any universal rule can be adopted that shall do away with a Quarantine, even for persons, and much less for ships. Till those who have the matter in charge are quite sure of their facts and their principles, it will not be well to make any violent changes in regard to ships, or persons, or the location of Hospitale, which should endanger the health of the community. But let us have a reform as soon as it can be given to us with safety, and to the satisfaction of the people that that safety is secure.

The new Superintendent of Police, Mr. Pile-

bury, enters to-day upon the duties of his office, and if the public ever have the right to assume a future faithful service from a past career and a good reputation already earned, we may hope that the city, in its police affairs, has begue a new era. Even did we know nothing of Mr. Filebury, we should draw a cheerful angury from his letter of acceptance, which we published some time ago, as to the proposed administration of the duties of his new office. In that he was careful to say that he would accept the appointment only on condition that all power and authority (convisiont with law) necessary to fulful its duties should be conferred upon him as the chief executive officer of the Police Department. It is not surprising that there was a warm opposition, on the part of one or two Commissioners, to accepting such a response to the appointment. It has been the habit of the Board, or of members of it, heretofore to consider themselves the chief Executive as well as the chief legislative power of the Police Department. They have forgotten, or have chosen not to remember, that the Act which called them into existence requires that the active duties of the police shall be executed by a police force, properly officered, with duties distinctly defined, and carefully regulated by the Board, from time to time, as it, in its wisdom, shall see proper. The framers of that Act undoubtedly meant that the Board should direct what was to be done, and not how to do it. The Executive Depertment was put in the hands of the officers and men, under due responsibility. It was not the intention of the Legislature that under the Metropolitan Police Act there should be five General Superintendents of Police to serve at \$8 per day, but that there should be a Legislative Department of the Police, consisting of five Commissioners, who should meet at had declined to intrust to it. The members of intervals to form such rules and regulations as Congress, if they could not choose the President | might be necessary for the direction of the Executive subordinates. But as some of the Board have not taken this view of the matter, the objections raised to Mr. Pilsbury's note were not unexpected. Efforts even were made to induce him to change its phraseology. His reply was that having said precisely what he meant, he saw no necessity of any alteration. A new note of acceptance, we have been told, was written by an amiable Commissioner, anxious to harmonize all parties, and Mr Pilebury asked to substitute it for his own, with the assurance that it was essentially the same thing. The answer was that if there was no essential difference between the two, there was no need of a substitution. In short it was clear that the writer of the note meant to say something very positive, had said it in a plain way, and in a way to suit himself, and either he was to become Superintendent of Police on the terms laid down, without the change of a word in his letter of acceptance, or else not at all. It is evident that this man knows what he has to do, and how it is to be done; and with these points settled we think we have good reason for believing that he means to do it. As they say in the street, he "means business." shall be disappointed if, within two months from this date this is not the best governed, as hitherto

it has been the worst governed, city at least on this continent. It is creditable to the good sense of the Commisconers, and an evidence also, we trust, of their good intentions, that, with two exceptions only, they accepted the new Superintendent on his own terms. Mr. Pil-bury is not an unknown man, but has done the public good service at Ward's Island. If he shall act here with the same energy and honesty that he did there, as the chief executive officer of the police force, he will make his mark upon this city. As chief executive officer moreover, as the Commissioners must know, he will not, and he ought not to accept any divided authority, His efficiency must depend upon his independence in his particular department. It is well that he sees this as he clearly does. It is better if the Commissioners also see it, as we hope they do by their accepting him with his frank assertion of the terms on which he takes the office they have tendered him. Much that they have hitherto done, with this understanding they will do no longer, but we shall have a Board of Commissioners confining itself to its legitimate duties, taking only so much time as may be necessary for that purpose, and leaving the other, the Executive Head of the Police, free and untrammeled in the discharge of the onerous responsibility that rests upon his shoulders. We confidently look for an installment of the Good time coming," which the "boys" will not altogether like.

and even to break their precious necks in en- That is a matter depending chiefly upon the laws The United States sloop-of-war Savannah, from deavoring to excel it. Our special reporter, in and upon the honesty and ability of the officials to Pensacola, has arrived below at Boston yesterday.

THE LATEST NEWS ABCTIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

the Dissert to To S. I. Tribute WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 30, 1869. It will be decided in the Cavinet to-murrow whether any relaxation of the Department regulations may be evertrised by which postmasters and cieràs can receive salaries sa beretofore. Mr. Holt regards the law of 1800 as imperative, and admits no distinctions. In his view all money received can only be poid out by warrants specifying the appropriation which enterrized it; none such are now existing. Hence these officers stand on the same feeting as contractors. The difficulty may be eraded by not leaving new instructions and aging to se usual. Postmaster Cook's defense is regarded here as

manifect, insumuch as some of the witnesses gainet him were dismissed, and others pestified ader durere. The statement that Judge Douglas's letter was

written with the ties of withdrawing his name as s candidate before the Charleston Convention is wholly unfounded. The very receive is true. Leading Democrats appearer a purpose to in-

ert a plank in the Charleston platform to counerset the injury inflicted on the party by the Administration policy concerning adopted citizens.

To the American Press.

Washington, Thursday, June 36, 1859.

The ex-Minister to Spain, Mr. Daoge, has published a card, in which he says that while the prospect of acquiring Cuba by portchase under present curranters ices is manupacious, he has never even infimated that the prospection in any way involved the honor of of Spain; that the purchase might not at a future period be effected. He believes that the course recommended by the President will lead to the course in atton of that object by an hone rable negotiation.

The receipts into the Treasury for the week ending Monday has were \$4,875,000, of which about \$1,259,100 were from Customs. The drafts paid amounted to Micoley last were \$4,879,000, of which about \$1,250,000 were from Cuscome. The drafts paid amounted to \$3,175,000, principally on account of Treasury notes. The balance in the Treasury is \$3,805,000.

From 30 to 35 passports continue to be bessed daily from the State Department, about three-fourths of them to naturalized editients.

Dispatches from the Indian Agent in New-Marko, to Commissions Greenwood, state that the Navajos are sgain committing all manner of deptendations, regardless of the authority of their Chiefs, who are disposed to remain at peace with the whites. He thinks at other Indian way is immissed.

anosher Indian war is imminent.
Of the postal stau ps and stamped envelopes sold by
the Post-Office Department during the two years and
a half ending wire December last, amounting to
\$14,000,000, about \$1,000,000 worth has not been used the poyment of postage.

Maine Democratic Convention. BANGOR, Toursday, June 30, 1858.

The Democratic Convention met to-day, and was garized by the choice of John C. Taibot of Lubec Chairman, and one Vice-President from each county The Committee on Resolutions consists of one fro sech county, selected by the County Delegation, and a majority of them are Anti-Administration. There are a large number of delegates present. SECOND DISPATCH.

At the Democratic Convention to-day, 674 delegates sare present. The Committee on Resolutions, said to have been 8 to 7, or 9 to 6, against the Administraadopted, declaring, among other things, that the Demorrary of Maine reassert the principles of Popular Sover-ignry as the basis of their policy in reference to the Territories; opposing any legislation by Con grees to establish, abolish, regulate or profect Slavery in the Territories; that the people of the Territories, like those of the States, should decide the Slavery question for themselves; deciaring it the duty of the Democratic party to resist all temptation to interpolate in its creed to Congressional Slave code for the Territories, or the ibits Mavery in the Territories beyond the power of he people to control it; and declaring against the eopening of the Slave-trade. The resolutions also enounce the two years' amendment in Massachusetts, nd so for the annexation of Cuba, as a measure of humanity in regard to the Slave-trade, and favorable to American commerce. They indorse the Adminis tration of President Buchasan in regard to its manage ment of our Foreign relations, the suppression of the Utah rebeliion, the execution of the neutrality laws, and the exercise of retrenchment and economy.

The first ballot for Governor stood as follows:

On the second ballot Menasseh H. Smith received

367 votes, and was nominated. Geo. F. Shepley of Portland, E. Wilder Farley of Newcastle, Amor M. Roberts of Bangor, and Bion Bradbury of Eastport, were elected delegates to the Charleston Convention. The first two are classed as Administration and the last two anti-Administration.

Gen. Cass in Missouri.

Sr. Louis, Toursday, June 30, 1859. The Democratic County Convention to-day passed a resolution repudiating the principles of the Cass-

Adjournment of the Court of Appeals.
ALBASY, Thursday, June 30, 1859.

The Court of Appeals adjourned this afternoon at 2 o'clock after having decided unanimously in favor of the claim of The Atlas and Argus to be the State

Paper.

The opinion in the State Paper case is by Judge Denio, and is concurred in by all the other Judge of the Court of Appeals. [The decision render—] will be found among our Law Intelligence.]

From Albany. The Canal Board held a session to-day, and adjourned until July 16. The only business of general in crest done was the acceptance of the new shifing canal gate, giving increased length to the chambe. 3 of the locks.

Newark Items.

NEWARK THEMS.

NEWARK, Thursday, June 30, 1859.

Theodore Dentison and Louis Scuutman, who, with Charles Coreman, were drowned in the Passaic River by the upsetting of a boat last night, were recovered this afternoon. The deceased were all young men of excellent character, and are much regretted.

excellent character, and are much regretted.

A bright-locking little girl about two years of age, who was playing on the track, was run over by a train on the Bloomfield Rairoad to-day, and both her legs horribly margled and cut off. She died after lingering a few hours. The parents are Germass, and the mother was working near by when the accident took place. She, locather with the majorid will be continued. place. She, together with the maimed child, was hastily put into the train and brought here.

From Pike's Peak.

The Overland Express from Pike's Peak arrived this afternoon, bringing a large mail, but no later advices, owing to its detention on the route. An arrival with late intelligence is expected hourly.

The Baltimore City Railroad. Baltimone, Thursday, Jule 30, 1859.
Great excitement was caused to-day by the taking of the subscriber ran off with the book. An indignation meeting was held, and a Committee was appointed, who recovered the book, which was said to have been taken away for safety.

Sympathy for Cyrus W. Plumer.

Bostos, Thursday, June 39, 1852.

An unusual sympathy exists for Cyrus W. Plumer, condemned to be executed on Friday of next week, and many thousand citizens have signed a polition to the President for commutation of the sentence or a reprieve. Among the petitioners are ex-Gov. Lincoln, the Hon. E. D. Beach, several Judges of the Superior Court, Members of Congress, and other influential citizens.

THE RAILROAD DISASTER. THE STY-EIGHT BODIES FOUND

A Mother and Four Children Dead.

(B) Telegraph.) Cascaso, The day, June 30, 1869. We have some further particulars from the source of the reduced accident. The following deaths have been recorded, in addition to those already a thinked Mrs. Streets, and two children, of Chicago.
MARY AND COURSE of Dunary.
Mrs. Torwes, and four condens.
The number of bostes not recognized in 11.

Mrs. Excus of Borafter has their store the architect

The body of another taknown man was found this afternoon, two or thee feet below the surface of the ground. This makes 38 bodies which have been found, and it is presumed that others are buried in the quickwards, or have been carried down the stream. The remains of the unrecognized dead were ouried protectay at Milwanker, and the funeral was attended by a large number of citizens.

Phelps, General Ticket Agent of the Box. fernished The Toledo Blade with a copy of the following the patch from Geo. Bliss, President of the Company, who was on the train, and, we are glad to say, is no

To D. P. PRELIES, E.Q.: I have just left the ground. Thirty hodies have been taken out. The emigrant and second-class care are buried so deep in the sand and water, that I lear there may be several more. Few are recognized, emergency our own mea. Espineer, fireman, baggage man, capross mossenages and road-master dead; mandanter bruned a good deal and man hand. e cause of the accident I cannot new give. At

"The course of the socident I cannot new give. At 9 o'clock a train passed over. At ten all was sale, and the enliver carried all the water well. At 121 we plunged into the abyse. Engine and all but seeping our entirely spoiled—a perfect wreck. Geo. Bliss.

The Cleveland Heroid says that the telegraph line

at South Bend is under the control of the Bullroad Company and the details of the news are suppressed. Boston papers understand that Mrs. Hoffman is es-

ter of Eper Sarpenti and Franklin Haven, jr., both of that city, who were passengers on the train, both excepted was next injury. POLITICAL

-The N. Y. Times positively contradicts the re-

port that Mr. Douglas has lately paid a visit to Mr. Van Buren at Lindenwald. This contradiction is made in a manner which shows that its authority is the best possible next to that of Mr. Van Bures him self. We are told that Mr. Douglas has never visited Lindenwald, and has not seen the ex-President this great while. Moreover, the two do not sail in the same boat, Mr. Van Buren being a Lecomptonite, while Mr. Douglas is opposed to Lecomptonism. That is no doubt perfectly true, but yet we don't see why Mr. D. should not pay his respects to Mr. V. B. if he desires. Political differences ought not to deprive men of the capacity of visiting each other. PERSONAL.

-M. Adams of Munich, a celebrated painter of battles, was requested by the Emperor of Austria to proceed to the theater of war, in order to make paint ings of the principal events of the war. In order to be a close observer, he had adopted the costame of a Tyrokan chasseur, but was unfortunate enough, while aking sketches, to be made prisoner by a Piedmontese detachment. - When the coffin containing the body of General

Espinesse was carried on board the steam frigate which conveyed it to France, the deck was crowded with Austrian prisoners. On a sign from their officers, they all fell into line, and by their stritude, in the absence of arms, rendered military honors to the murtal remains of their brave adversary. -A letter from Munich in the Cologne Gazette

says: " Prince Charles of Bavaria has just made a morganatic marriage with Muse. Holkuen, willow of an author, and she has been created Baroness of Frankenberg: and Prince Louis, eldest son of Duka Maximilian of Bavaria, has married Mile. Mouthe, as actress, who has been created Baroness de Waldsee. The Prince, who is brother of the E upress of Austria. has renounced his birthright in favor of his brother, Prince Charles Treodore."

-A St. Petersburg letter of the 5th says: "The preparations for the inauguration of the monument to the memory of the Emperor Nicholas are being carried on with great activity; and as to the monument itself, workmen are engaged night and day in order that it may be completed in time. The which is of white marble, is completely flaished; the bronze horse which will bear the statue of the late Emperor was removed the day before yesterday from the foundery to its place of destination, and in a few days it will be hoisted on the pedestal. The ceremony, which remains fixed for the 7th July, will be a very brilliant one, and the departure of the Empress Dowager for Germany will take place a few days

-A Milan letter of the 9th says: "An interesting incident occurred here when the French troops on tered this capital the day before yesterday. The first large body that arrived had Marshal de McMahoe at their head, and the municipality west out to receive them. The whole population, wild with joy, precipitated themselves under the horses' feet. little girl of five years of age, dressed in white, forced by some means a passage, no doubt sided by the crowd, and presented to the Marshai a bouquet nearly as big as herself. He raised her up, and placed her stancing before him on the saddle. The child threw her arm round the surburnt head of the conqueror of Magenta, and kissed him repeatedly amid the loudest cheers I ever heard. The Marshal seemed delighted with the child, and fondled her most tenderly, looking frequently at her pretty features And so they both entered Milan amid a shower of bouquets and applause. I saw many persons affected even to tears.

-" Several members of the Jocky Club," says The Sport, " have been either wounded or killed in Italy. One of the latter, M. de Froidefond, noted for his personal courage, was the orderly officer of Gen. Espinasse. The Count de Gramont was wounded with musket-ball at Magenta, and remains at Milan. His prother-in-law, Count Horace de Choissull Praslin, grea'ly distinguished himself on the same occasion, and a ter being for a length of time in the mids of the melie wally received a slight contusion. Both of there gentlemen wight in the Crimes; and there also, while the latter escaped unburt, the Coust de Gramost was severely woneded. M. Nicholas Clary had his foot badly sprained, in consequence of his horse falling from placing one of its forelegs in a rut. M. Paulze d'Ivoi was killed in a bayonet-charge. M. Alphone Bertrand was wounded, and M. De in Tour d'Auvergne had his shoulder dislocated. M. de Champloise, orderly officer to Gen. Ladmirault, was wounded by a bullet in the cheek, but only a slight scar will mark the spot."

-Gen. Gerard Gosselin died on the 11th of June at his seat in Kent (England), at the advanced age of 90 years. The late General was one of the senior Generals on the army list, having entered the army in the

year 1780. -Major-General David Macadam, R. M., expired on the 10th of June at Edinburgh. He had been 54 years in the Royal Marine, and had greatly distin-

guished himself in his professional career. -A communication from Naples, of the 7th, says: Lord Henry Elliot has arrived here. The King seems determined to preserve a strict pentrality, not withstanding a visit made to him lately by Baron de

Hubner. It appears that the King was particularly gracious on the occasion, so much so, indeed, that the